

Cal.



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 21, 1918.

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

WAR SAVINGS DAY.

DEMAND FOR A NEW TRIAL.

THE ST. PAUL CONVENTION.

DEFIES THE NATION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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GOOD GOODS

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CIGARS

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INT'L UNION OF  
UNITED BREWERY AND  
SOFT DRINK WORKERS  
OF AMERICA

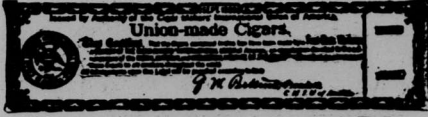
Ask for this Label  
on Beer

Ask you to write and speak to your  
STATE ASSEMBLYMEN AND STATE SENATORS  
TO  
WORK AND VOTE  
Against the Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment  
to the Constitution

Ask for this Label  
on Soft Drinks

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

Union-made Cigars.



BLUE LABEL CIGARS

PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS

HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE  
Bartenders International League of America

APPROVED BY  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR  
Recognizing this House as a

**UNION HOUSE**

AND WORTHY  
THE SUPPORT OF  
ORGANIZED LABOR

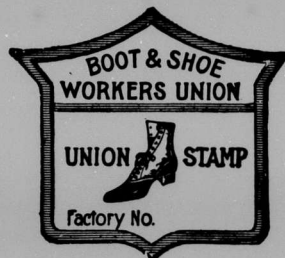
WHICH DISPLAY THIS HOUSE CARD

Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories

### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it  
bears a plain and readable impression  
of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the UNION STAMP.

**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.  
John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

**Industrial Accident Commission**  
UNDERWOOD BUILDING  
525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO

## DON'T PATRONIZE

THE PRODUCTS OF THE  
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED  
LABOR


BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of  
the following firms who are employing men  
and women affiliated with the Organized  
Trade Union Movement:

The Independent Cracker Co.  
The American Biscuit Co.  
The Standard Biscuit Co.  
The Mutual Biscuit Co.  
The California Biscuit Co.

By purchasing the products of these firms  
you are protecting UNION LABOR and  
HOME INDUSTRY.

By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125  
Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.

MONTH

No.  41

YEAR

SEE that the BAR-  
TENDER who waits  
on you wears one of  
these Buttons for the  
Current Month.

## Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding  
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
printing, it is not a Union Concern.



## DIRECT FROM LONDON.

William Mosses, who addressed a meeting in the Labor Temple in this city in March, is again back home in London and has written a very interesting letter to Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council. Among other things, he says:

"As you will see, we have arrived safely in Blighty, and all my spare time since I returned has been occupied by giving my opinion as to what the true feeling in America was regarding the war; could we depend on them going through with it; would they get their men in France in time to be any good; would they expect us to feed, clothe and equip them; would they send us food, and would they talk less and work more, etc., etc.; to all of which I have replied that the U. S. was in this war to the last man and the last dollar; that she was hurrying men across by the thousands with equipment, food and everything necessary; that every ton of grain, meat, oil, she could send she would send; that she was out to deliver the straight goods, and beneath all the talk and promises there was an enormous amount of work being done the benefit of which we would experience before long.

"After leaving San Francisco we had an exceedingly good time. At Sacramento we had one of the most successful meetings of our tour, and we had a splendid time in the rain in Seattle, also Minneapolis and St. Louis. Our voyage home was quite uneventful, we sailed in a convoy and had 3300 American soldiers on board. They were mostly from New York, and about 100 of them had been injured in a railway accident when 4 were killed. They were all sent straight off to France. There are, however, a lot of your soldiers in London and in training camps in this country, and a week ago I saw one of your regiments march through London. They were given a magnificent reception and looked splendid.

"The food conditions here are very bad; when we arrived we were limited to 30 cents per head per week, that was reduced to 20 cents and has now been raised to 24 cents. We only get  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. butter per head per week, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar; coal, gas and electric light is strictly rationed. Newspapers are cut down to flimsy sheets of wretched quality, and in many of the shops there are notices to customers to bring their own paper; by jingo, I often think of the steaks, artichokes, etc., we had at the counter of that saloon one evening near our hotel, that quantity has now to last me about two weeks. All the same I would not like to give you the impression that we are starving, we get plenty bread of a sort—potatoes, vegetables, fish—at a price, and by taking tiny bits of meat, and by chunks of potatoes, etc., we seem to get as much to eat as we want, and it is an unfailing source and occasion for humor to swap confidences and relate experiences, and to explain our subterfuges. One thing stands out above everything else and that is the unshakable determination of our people to see this thing through, if anything has clinched that determination it is the treatment the Germans have handed out to Russia. After peace was signed they invaded her territory, and are doing so yet. They are disbanding her armies, seizing her cereals and equipment, most of which we supplied and much of which you sent them. They have taken possession of the Russian fleet, and the poor miserable devils hadn't the guts to take their ships out and sink them as we did. They have also

seized every Russian merchant ship they could lay hands on, also all the grain, cattle, oil, and in fact everything else for which they had a use has been seized without any respect for the needs of those who raised and held these commodities. They have boasted of their intention to seize the harvests of South Russia and Rumania and compel the inhabitants of those lands to perform all the labor incident to the gathering in of the harvest. They are enslaving the inhabitants of these neutral although conquered countries and making them work in Germany in order to free those at present in civilian war work for military service. If they would do these things and more to friendly nations with whom they have a treaty of peace, what would they do to us who queered their game at the outset, and what would they do to you who butted into a quarrel with which you had no concern?

"We have the American delegation here at present under the benevolent guidance of Jim Wilson, president of the Pattermakers' Union, who I expect in a minute or two. I am going to take them down to my home. They have had a fine time. The Government adopted them as their guests before they landed, appointed an official host, a naval officer, to act as Secretary with a proper equipment of typists, etc. They were lodged at a fine hotel in London, had a fleet of motor cars at their disposal, and altogether have had the time of their lives. I see they are being feted in Dublin just now, and I apprehend they are en route for God's own country."

## ARMY UNITS.

Some knowledge of army facts and figures is almost essential nowadays, and it is well to know that

- An army corps is 60,000 men.
- An infantry division is 19,000 men.
- An infantry brigade is 7000 men.
- A regiment of infantry is 3000 men.
- A battalion is 1000 men.
- A company is 250 men.
- A platoon is 60 men.
- A corporal's guard is 11 men.
- A field battery has 195 men.
- A supply train has 283 men.
- A machine-gun battalion has 296 men.
- An engineers' regiment has 1098 men.
- An ambulance company has 66 men.
- A field hospital has 55 men.
- A major-general heads field army and also each army corps.
- A brigadier-general heads each infantry brigade.
- A colonel heads each regiment.
- A lieutenant-colonel is next in rank below a colonel.
- A major heads each battalion.
- A captain heads each company.
- A lieutenant heads a platoon.
- A sergeant is next below a lieutenant.
- A corporal is a squad officer.

## SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN.

The German Savings and Loan Society was given permission by Superior Judge Nourse, last Tuesday, to change its corporate name to The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society. The change was made because the institution did not wish to be in any manner affiliated or connected with a country with which the United States is at war.

## THE CHILD LABOR LAW.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the "Child Labor Law" passed by the last Congress unconstitutional. It has cost much effort on the part of organized labor and the real friends of children throughout the land to write this law into the federal statute books. Nevertheless at one sweep of the pen the entire law is rendered inoperative.

The conditions that cried for this regulatory measure still exist. As long as there are greedy employers, children will be exploited in mill, shop and mine, unless some effective restraint is placed on our industrial "Grab-it-alls."

The proponents of the law are advocating a re-enactment of the measure, hoping that some way can be found to circumvent the objections raised by the court. This is the logical solution of the problem from a legal aspect, but will take considerable time. In the meantime, organized labor, strange to say, holds the real key to the situation. It is the rank and file of workingmen, in most cases, that purchase the great bulk of the product of these exploiters of children. Let each union man and woman begin from today to be true to their union obligations. Let them renew their vows that henceforth they will insist on the union label being attached to each article they purchase, then put this determination into practice, and a large percentage of child labor will disappear.

Take, for example, tobacco. One of the best known brands of non-union trust-made tobacco is put up in North Carolina, where the child labor case first arose. If our union men will stop buying this brand, this company may be brought to see the defects of its industrial policy, but as long as union men do not discriminate between fair and unfair tobacco, these labor-crushing trusts will probably continue to exploit the children of workingmen with impunity.

But the trade unionist can control his own destiny. Use your purchasing power intelligently. Use it to secure industrial justice for yourself and fellow unionists. Buy union label goods till it hurts. Like bread cast upon the waters, money so expended will return a hundredfold. Then the children of workingmen will no longer spend their childhood in unsanitary mills and factories while their parents are idling in unemployment, but all will receive the blessings of education, enabling them to become more efficient workers and also better men and women.

## WAITRESSES' UNION No. 48.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 reports meeting with general acceptance by employers of the new wage scale recently adopted by the union to keep pace with existing economic conditions. The scale calls for \$12 per week for a straight watch of eight hours per day, six days a week; \$14 for a broken watch; and \$15 for night work, such night work means work on a watch extending after 10 o'clock p. m.

## UNIONISTS CELEBRATE MARRIAGE.

Two prominent unionists took the hymeneal vow in St. Ignatius Church on Wednesday morning. The groom is Joseph Lawrence, a member of Painters' Union No. 19, and the bride is Cecilia Gabriel, stenographer for the same union and First Vice-President of Office Employees' Union. Their many friends extend to the young couple congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy life.



**WAR SAVINGS DAY.**

June 28th has been announced by President Wilson as War Savings Day, and the President has appealed to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves, on or before the 28th day of June, to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the Government. War Savings Day, June 28th, has been fixed as the end of the drive or special period of enlistment, as the President says, "in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home."

At this moment the Germans are making another drive in France. American blood is flowing. It is claimed that upon us as a nation will depend the fate of the world. England and France, Belgium and Italy need our help with all of our strength. They have suffered tremendous losses in man-power and now we must step into the breach.

It means millions of men must be sent; more millions of workers must be employed in supplying them, in building ships, in manning ships, in building railroad supplies, in running railroads both here and in France, to transport the men, the munitions and the supplies.

All of these tremendous demands can only be met by the united efforts of our people here at home in saving every bit they can from their wages or income and buying Government securities, thus transferring their purchasing power from themselves to the Government, receiving in return interest-bearing securities, the safest in the known world.

We cannot as a people continue to buy the foolish things of yore, continue wasting our income, and at the same time support the Government and win the war.

Saving and lending to the Government is not a matter of personal choice, but rather a national necessity and duty. The issue is one of self-preservation to the nation and to the individual, and to no part of our citizenship is the issue more vital than to wage earners and to organized labor.

Organized labor needs to support the War Savings Campaign in order to help readjust the labor forces of the country to the gigantic tasks of the war. This means to turn all visible supply of essential labor to the support of the war.

It is plainly evident that no element in our citizenship has a larger interest in the success of the War Savings Campaign than the trade union movement, and for this reason, alone, as well as from general motives of patriotism, labor organizations and labor men are urged to support the request of the President not only as regards War Savings Day, but to continue thereafter to the end of the war to support the idea that every member of organized labor shall save every possible dollar to lend to the Government and in lending every possible dollar to the Government, help the Government to save the world.

**BAKERS' PICNIC AT GLEN PARK.**

Saturday, July 3rd, Bakers' Union will hold a picnic and outing at Glen Park. Admission 50 cents, ladies and children free. Sports and amusements have been provided in plenty. Beer five cents a throw. That ought to draw a crowd in these costly times.

**STEVEDORES RECEIVE INCREASE.**

About 5,000 stevedores in the San Francisco district have accepted a settlement whereby they will receive a flat wage of 80 cents an hour, and an eight-hour day, with \$1.20 per hour for overtime. This is for both coastwise and off-shore traffic. For coal shovelers a wage of 90 cents an hour is given with a wage of \$1.35 per hour for overtime.

**MOBILIZATION OF LABOR.**

Employers engaged in war work are urged in a statement issued this week by President Wilson to refrain after August 1st from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through the United States Employment Service recently organized by the Department of Labor. Part of the statement reads:

"There has been ignorance of conditions—men have gone hundreds of miles in search of a job and wages which they might have found at their doors. Employers holding Government contracts of the highest importance have competed for workers with holders of similar contracts, and even with the Government itself, and have conducted expensive campaigns for recruiting labor in sections where the supply of labor was already exhausted. California draws its unskilled labor from as far east as Buffalo, and New York from as far west as the Mississippi. Thus labor has been induced to move fruitlessly from one place to another, congesting the railways and losing both time and money. Such a condition is unfair alike to employer and employee, but most of all to the Nation itself, whose existence is threatened by any decrease in its productive power. It is obvious that this situation can be clarified by a central agency—the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, with the counsel of the War Policies Board as the voice of all the industrial agencies of the Government. Such a central agency must have sole direction of all recruiting of civilian workers in war work, and, in taking over this great responsibility, must at the same time have power to assure essential industry an adequate supply of labor, even to the extent of withdrawing workers from non-essential production."

**USE WASTE WOOD FOR FUEL.**

The Federal Fuel Administrator for California is advised that the Wood Fuel Committee of the Federal Fuel Administration for California has completed a partial survey of the values of the woods for fuel that may be utilized to the best advantage by consumers of California.

The Fuel Administration, therefore, based upon the findings of this committee, strongly urges California consumers to patriotically co-operate in demanding from their dealers slab wood, which is a by-product from sawmill operations. Slab wood has a high fuel value and can be obtained at prices considerably less than cordwood cut from oak and other hard woods.

In addition to slab wood for fuel, the committee also points out the value of wood cut from limbs and tops of trees, which would otherwise go to waste.

In ordering fuel wood, consumers should specify limb wood to their dealers, or slab wood.

As a war emergency, the Wood Fuel Committee urge that all consumers secure their wood at the earliest possible moment, accepting delivery in bulk, rather than in sacks, because of the fact that sacks are so badly needed for the carrying of foodstuffs to our armies and allies.

Man-power is also saved by receiving wood fuel in bulk, as the labor of sacking is great, and consumers are patriotically co-operating with the Fuel Administration in observing the above suggestions. They are also able to secure a more attractive price for themselves by accepting bulk deliveries.

By California consumers using wood of all kinds as fuel, they are relieving for service coal cars and motive power that are used to carry California's coal supply a thousand miles, from Utah and Wyoming mines.

The union label derives its power from the fact that it is based upon the first law of nature, the law that "motion seeks the line of least resistance."



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

**We Allow \$5.00**

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices  
Always  
Reasonable

Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - San Francisco  
181 Post Street - - - }  
1221 Broadway - - - Oakland

We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

**S. N. WOOD & CO**  
MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Union Made Clothes  
for Union Men

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

**Herman's Hats**

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St.

at Twentieth



**DEMANDS FOR A NEW TRIAL**

By Ed Gammons.

The fate of Mooney hasn't yet been decided by the State Supreme Court. The defense brief was filed last week, but no date has as yet been assigned for argument.

Meanwhile many protests against the execution of the death sentence and demanding a new trial have been received by the defense forces. The Association of Scotch Iron Molders sent cablegrams from Glasgow to this effect. The Lancashire-Cheshire Federation of Labor, representing a quarter of a million workers, took the same action. The National Women's Trades Union League, representing 200,000 union women; the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, and many other American labor bodies followed suit.

The daily papers published an interesting dispatch on Saturday last from Washington stating that former Governor Gillette made a statement in the Washington "Post" that Mooney should be pardoned and tried on one of the remaining indictments.

Isadore Jacobs, president of the California Canneries Company and prominent Democratic politician, made another statement to the same effect. He said:

"I sincerely hope that Governor Stephens will see his way clear to grant a pardon to Mooney. My eldest son was on the jury that convicted Mooney, but since the verdict was rendered there has been proof presented that casts considerable doubt on one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution. The district attorney claims that Mooney could have been convicted without the testimony of this witness. If so, he should not object to pardon and a trial on one of the other indictments.

"Mooney should not be hanged on the strength of a conviction which was brought about in any degree through the testimony that since the conviction has been more or less discredited, and I therefore hope the reprieve will be granted and a trial had on one of the other indictments.

"My son, Lieutenant William F. Jacobs, now at Kelly Field, San Antonio, who was on the jury which convicted Mooney, voiced to me last week at San Antonio the same view I have expressed. He believes another trial of Mooney should be had in view of the doubt thrown on Oxman's testimony and the confession made by Estelle Smith."

Two resolutions dealing with the case have been introduced in the American Federation of Labor convention in St. Paul. One was introduced by W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees; W. Z. Foster of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Dan McKillop of Seattle. It finished with the declaration, "We will do anything necessary to prevent Mooney's execution in the present status of the case." The other resolution was introduced by Timothy A. Reardon, representing the San Francisco Labor Council; John P. Frey and Dan Regan, representing the Molders' International Union; Paul Scharrenberg, Andrew Furuseh, Patrick Flynn and J. Vance Thompson, representing the Seamen's International Union; M. H. Crane, O. D. Pinkston and C. O. Moore, representing the Oil Field Workers' Union; J. J. Butler, representing the Oil and Gas Workers' Union, and Charles M. Feider, representing the Journeymen Barbers' Union.

There has been much indignation regarding the action of Judge Dunne in refusing to accept Liberty Bonds as bail for Mrs. Rena Mooney. The Barbers' Union and Carpenters No. 483, who contributed some of the bonds, have passed resolutions condemning Dunne's action, and they have also complained to Secretary McAdoo of the United States Treasury.

**TO REPEAL ORDINANCE.**

The opponents of the plan to have the City Engineer and a representative of the United Railroads agree upon a plan and price at which the city should take over the United Railroads won an initial victory Monday, when Assistant City Attorney Havens appeared in Judge Troutt's court, on behalf of the city, and asked for a continuance of the case until July 9th, stating as a reason for the continuance that he was preparing an ordinance to present to the Board of Supervisors repealing the ordinance that gave rise to the litigation.

Some months ago, the United Railroads and the city government applied to the State Railroad Commission to have that body appraise the United Railroads properties. For about eight months a large force was employed by the Commission, at a cost of many thousands of dollars, in making such valuation, which was practically completed. Just before the Commission was ready to report its completion of the appraisal, the Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance appropriating fifteen thousand dollars out of the Municipal Railway funds to duplicate the work of the Commission. This appropriation was attacked as an unnecessary wastage of public funds and as an unauthorized expenditure of Municipal Railway funds. The ordinance was also attacked on the ground that under the charter the supervisors were limited to ascertaining the price at which the United Railroads would sell and had no authority to expend city or Municipal Railway funds to make a valuation of the United Railroads' properties. It was said to be the last-mentioned point that induced the preparation of the repealing ordinance, which was presented to the Board of Supervisors Monday afternoon by Supervisor Andrew Gallagher.

**BARBERS SEEK INCREASE.**

A wage increase of \$5 per week will be demanded by Barbers' Union No. 148, the minimum to be \$25 per week for journeymen. The scale will be submitted to the Labor Council and the International Union for indorsement.

**VISIT THE  
English Cottage**Just Completed on Our  
Second Floor**FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE****\$150**Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that  
will look well, wear well and give years  
of service.**PAY \$2 A WEEK****Union Hats****THAT'S ALL****"You Know Me"**

*Your Hatter*  
**Fred Ammann**  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**Square Deal****Godeau Funeral Service**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

**SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES****Julius S. Godeau****Undertaker and Embalmer****41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711****UNION MEN****We are pioneers of this Label in San Francisco****The First Tailors granted the right to use it**

*We are one of the few large Tailoring firms operating our own Eight-Hour Shop under a Weekly Wage System.*

*You don't pay us any more than you do the non-union tailor. Our prices are always as low as good tailoring will permit.*

**KELLEHER & BROWNE****THE IRISH TAILORS****716 MARKET AT THIRD AND KEARNY**



**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum announces for next week a record-breaking bill which includes several of the most famous artists in vaudeville. Lucille Cavanagh, who is making such a tremendous hit at the Orpheum in her kaleidoscope of song, dance and color, will enter on the second week of her engagement and will vary her programme. Her associates, William Hurst and Ted Doner, will also introduce new numbers. A great new show will also be presented. Wellington Cross, on account of his great stage popularity, is known as the American musical comedy favorite. Mr. Cross sings songs and tells stories in his own peculiar and delightful manner and is already on record as one of the best and most successful of monologists. Barry and Layton, two clever young men whose versatility is unlimited, will offer a complete novelty called "The All 'Round Boys," in which they entertain in an original way, introducing dancing in all its forms as well as comedy and amusing skating. Frances Dougherty, who left this city some little time ago to try a stage career in the East and met with instantaneous success, will present what she appropriately calls a characteristic melodic diversion which is something different in the presentation of songs and stories. Miss Dougherty has an agreeable voice and an arch and vivacious manner, which makes a strong appeal to her audiences. The Misses Black and White are two exceptionally clever acrobats. One of the girls dresses completely in white, while the other is attired in jet black, and their performance is particularly novel and entertaining. Aaron Hoffman's comedy, "The Honey-

moon," in which Glen Anders and company recently scored a great hit, will return for next week only. Comedy and daring crowd each other for first place in a really remarkable comedy aerial surprise accomplished by Stewart and Mercer. The girl devotes her time entirely to supergymnastic achievements. The man, in addition to being a superior athlete, is also a funster. Joveddah the Rajah, assisted by Princess Olga and Costa Valata, will continue their marvelous and inexplicable feats of mind reading and telepathy, and those delightful comedians, Carter De Haven and Flora Parker, will close their engagement with this programme and will be heard in new songs.

**TO SHOW UP PROFITEERS.**

The Senate passed the resolution submitted by Senator Borah, of Idaho, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for all available evidence regarding the profiteers the President referred to in his recent speech in Congress, on the revenue bill.

An amendment, which Senator Borah said was approved by Senator Simmons, of the Senate finance committee, was adopted, asking the secretary for the names and incomes of all corporations earning more than 15 per cent on their capital stock during 1917, as well as their net earnings for 1916. These figures will show up the profiteers, and give a basis for work on the revenue bill.

The union label is a constant reminder of the common interest and common duty of all trade unionists in and toward each other, and a certain guide in the discharge of that duty.

**BOSTON WAITERS' UNION.**

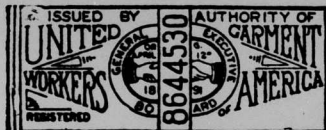
Boston Waiters' Union, Local 34, of Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, is now the largest local union within the international organization. According to per capita tax reported paid in the official journal for the current month, it has not less than 2,250 members. Next in numbers comes Bartenders' Local No. 115, of Philadelphia, with 2,100 or more. Both of these locals exceed Bartenders' Local No. 77 of Boston, which for a generation has been in the lead until recently and still keeps up to its former strength.

**GRANTED \$3 ADVANCE.**

After several conferences between representatives of the Brewery Workers' Unions of Kansas City and the brewers an agreement was arrived at whereby the workers are to receive a flat wage increase of 18 per cent. This agreement which is to be in effect from May 1, 1918, to May 1, 1920, includes all the organized workers in the employ of the breweries. The stationary firemen secured an increase of 20 per cent.

**DEATHS.**

These members of San Francisco unions have died since last report: John Storie, Dewey P. Clement and Theodore Kushinsky of the millmen, Ernst Schmidt of the musicians, Jesse A. Bishop of the sheet metal workers, John H. Maguire of the boilermakers, Lewis E. Schoeniger of the musicians.



Shirts, Nightshirts,  
Pajamas, Collars,  
Overalls



Socks,  
Underwear



Work and  
Dress Gloves



Suspenders,  
Neckwear,  
Garters, Armbands



Belts, Bags,  
Suit Cases

# ENDORSED

Our Conscientious Store Service has Received  
the Endorsement of

## Union Men All Over The U. S. A.

### OUR SHIRTS ARE SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU

ASK FOR THE CLERK'S UNION CARD EVERYWHERE

## Eagleson & Co.

1118 MARKET ST., Opp. 7th St.

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

SACRAMENTO



**THE ST. PAUL CONVENTION.**

While the convention of the American Federation of Labor now being held in St. Paul, Minn., is one of the most important gatherings in the history of the labor movement in this country, and questions to be dealt with are of vital concern to the workers in particular and the welfare of the nation generally, there is a greater degree of harmony than at any previous convention. Pacifists are conspicuous by their absence, and the winning of the war is the thing that animates every delegate.

While this is the second week of the convention, the postal service is of such a character that up to the time of going to press the proceedings of three days only have reached us. Some of the important declarations of the convention are:

One—Equal representation with war boards, committees and commissions.

Two—Equal representation with employers on agencies passing on labor questions.

Three—Place in charge of all labor problems of production a high-powered trained labor man, selected from wage-earners of ability, thus giving the workingman a chance for a career.

Four—Recognition of the following fundamentals as a basis for just labor policies:

(a) Those contributing to production should have a part in its control;

(b) A low turn-over, which is advantageous to industry, has an equal if not greater value to workers—to them it means continuous employment and a stable income;

(c) Every worker has a right to be free from all avoidable uncertainties of employment, arising through poor labor administration, from mismanagement in production, or from the effects of speculation in raw materials or finished products;

(d) Like economic standards for skilled or so-called unskilled labor, and hence organization of all workers in order that there may be established machinery for self-betterment;

(e) Every worker has a full right to a just portion of the wealth which he helps to create;

(f) Every worker has a right to compensation for physical injury or disease occasioned in the course of production and opportunities for rehabilitation if injured or disabled in industry.

One—A committee of the workers would regularly meet with the shop management to confer over matters of production;

Two—Such committee could carry, beyond the foreman and the superintendent, to the general manager or to the president, any important grievance which the workers may have with reference to wages, hours and conditions.

In addition to the basic principles laid down by the Buffalo convention in support of President Wilson's views to underlie any peace treaty, the council recommended incorporation therein the following declarations, "fundamental to the best interests of all nations and of vital importance to wage-earners":

One—No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of sixteen have been employed or permitted to work;

Two—It shall be declared that the basic work-day in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours;

Three—Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted;

Four—Establishment of trial by jury.

"Because we believe," the council added, "that an effort in advance of the peace congress to apply these fundamental principles to concrete problems would result only in hindering and

possibly imperiling the work of the representatives in the peace congress by limiting the scope and effectiveness of the negotiatory powers of those who may represent the American government and labor movement, we deem it unwise at this time to formulate concrete declarations in regard to problems that will come before the peace congress. In addition, the progress attending military events will undoubtedly greatly change the problems from time to time."

A league of nations, the report added, should not only organize military protection, but also the forces among the peoples of the countries to prevent international anarchy and "make for the maintenance of international peace."

The report of Secretary Frank Morrison indicated very clearly the wonderful growth and increase in the membership of the American Federation of Labor, being much more encouraging than the one he submitted to the Buffalo convention seven months previous. It will be recalled that at that convention it was determined to change the time of meeting, and June was substituted for November. The phenomenal growth is indicated by the figures he submitted which show that on April 30th, when his report closed, the total membership was 2,726,478, an increase of 355,034, exceeding the figures given in his last report by 56,600, which covered twelve months. No other previous record compares with that in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

During the seven months ended April 30th, there had been issued 323 charters to national, international, central, local trade and federal labor unions. Of this number, three were granted to the following international unions: Railway Mail Association, International Association of Fire Fighters, and National Window Glass Workers, and also thirty-five central bodies. The report shows that the voting strength has increased from 24,973 to 28,375.

The total death benefits paid out during the past seven months is given at \$1,989,623.16 by the various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The largest total paid was by the Street Railway Employees, being \$317,594.25. Typographical union follows with \$279,609.76; then comes the Carpenters with \$237,975.02; the Cigarmakers, \$210,000; Letter Carriers, \$183,783.96, and Bricklayers and Masons, \$150,042.62. Many of the local unions provide sick, death, and out-of-work benefits for their members in addition to the benefits paid by the internationals.

Total cost of strikes reported for the seven months under review is given at \$1,295,131.07. These figures do not give the full sums expended for the purposes named, as many of the organizations do not furnish detailed data.

**LETTER CARRIERS' ANNUAL OUTING.**

Plans are in preparation for the popular annual outing of the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association, to be held at Shell Mound Park, Sunday, July 7, 1918.

The following committee is arranging the season's event: Chas. Erickson, Walter Richardson, John Shea, John Cronin, Thos. McIntyre, Chas. Schonlight, Ralph Vossbrinck, Porter Finney, Merten Newmen, Geo. Ahrens, Dan Sullivan, Mike Rudonick, John McEnnerney, Robert Clarke.



# W.S.S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ISSUED BY THE

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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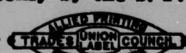
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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions...\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their  
entire membership, 85 cents a year  
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

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Members are notified that this is  
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1918.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,  
Old time is still flying;  
And that same flower that blooms today  
Tomorrow shall be dying.

—Herrick.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, notoriously labor huckstering in its policy, is still sending out its boosting literature and wasting considerable energy in this manner while at the same time decrying the shortage of labor. If this nonsensical and useless tooting of its own horn were cut out, considerable labor would be conserved. Director-General McAdoo would do well to take cognizance of this fact.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Journeymen barbers claim that the raise in price of the shave to 25 cents and the hair cut to 50 cents has a tendency to cause patrons to cease giving tips. If the increase in price shall cause the death of this un-American system it will have served a very useful purpose. There can be no feeling of equality between the person giving a tip and the party receiving it, and for this reason it is a very bad scheme to permit in this country.

President Wilson, while reviewing the Red Cross parade in New York, was greeted by a Canadian soldier, invalided home from the front, who had been taken into the Canadian army despite the fact that he was 54 years old when the authorities learned that his son was one of those that German soldiers crucified on a barn door. What would you do to stop such fiendish things? Do you think it much of a sacrifice to pledge yourself to save and to buy War Savings Stamps?

An impression prevails generally among all classes of people that the State Railroad Commission has very little to do now since the railroads of the country are under the direction of Secretary McAdoo, and all rates are under the supervision of the Interstate Commission. This is an error, as shown in a statement by Edwin O. Edgerton, who has just been selected as president of the Railroad Commission in the place of Max Thelan, who resigned to take an important position with the War Department at Washington. Says Mr. Edgerton: "The work of the Railroad Commission has increased rather than diminished because of the war emergency situation. Matters of vital importance to the public welfare urgently requiring immediate action are being presented to the commission almost daily."

:-

## Defies the Nation

:-

During the past week the country has been given concrete evidence of the arrogance of one of our corporation officials. The president of the Western Union Telegraph Company has informed the President of the United States that he is more concerned with the profits of his corporation than he is with the welfare of the Nation under whose laws the greedy institution is permitted to exist. In plain language, he has made it clear that he will not yield to the needs of the country, even though in carrying out such a policy he endanger the very existence of the Republic. He has probably analyzed the situation and arrived at the conclusion that it makes no difference to him and the stockholders of the corporation over which he presides whether the business is carried on under the Government of the United States or that of the kaiser.

While there are many such creatures as Carlton in the United States, most of them are more intelligent and exercise better judgment in satisfying their greedy inclinations than does this brazen incompetent, who seems to harbor the opinion that he can do as he pleases with the public utility under his direction without regard for the needs or desires of the American people. Apparently he is of that school of old-time greed-mongers who held that they had the right to conduct their affairs in any manner that suited their fancy and that it was nobody's business except their own. As a matter of fact, however, that condition of affairs has been changed, and the dominating idea now is that the interests of the Nation and its people take precedence over the desire for profits on the part of the managers of public service corporations; and though Carlton does not yet recognize this fact, there is a way to bring it to his attention in a very forcible and effective manner. The sooner that course is taken by the federal government the better for all concerned.

While the administration desires to give the private parties in control of such corporations every opportunity to carry on their business in a manner satisfactory to themselves, there can be no question of the determination of the President to see to it that the interests of the Nation are also taken care of in a proper manner, and that if it becomes necessary, in order to assure the country that its interests will not be neglected, such properties will be taken over and operated by the Government itself. That stage seems to have been reached in the affairs of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The company officials have unhesitatingly refused to comply with such requirements as those responsible for the prosecution of the war feel to be absolutely essential in order that the armies of the United States on the battlefields of Europe may not be handicapped in their struggle. Under such circumstances there is but one course open to the Government, and that is to take over the telegraph and cable systems now in private hands and operate them as public utilities in the interest of the people.

If this is not done, and the unpatriotic officials of this corporation are allowed to continue their greedy policy, the War Labor Board will become a joke in the eyes of the people and its possibilities for rendering service to the Nation in other fields will be absolutely destroyed. This condition of affairs must be avoided and can only be prevented by prompt action on the part of the Government in taking possession of the properties of the defiant corporation.

The beneficial influences of speedy action in this direction will go far beyond the point of merely assuring proper telegraphic service to the Government. It will also serve notice upon other corporation officials to the effect that temporizing in such matters will gain them nothing, and that the best course for all to pursue in the future will be to pay proper heed to the needs of the country under which they are permitted to do business.

Particularly in time of war the requirements of the Nation must be given first consideration, not only by the weak and uninfluential, but as well by the big and powerful. No institution must ever, in peace or in war time, be allowed to assume the position that it can with safety to itself ignore and defy the Government. If such a time ever comes, this Nation of ours will cease to be a republic and take its place among the autocracies of the world. At present the people are the masters, and Carlton must be shown that they propose to continue in that role. Take over the telegraph systems at once. That is the answer.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Sale of municipal bonds on the installment plan, in order to obtain a more ready market for the securities, is urged in a statement issued by a local improvement league. The organization recommends that the Hetch Hetchy and school bonds be offered by the city on a twenty-month installment basis. The bonds bear 4½ per cent. interest, but for a long time bond-buyers have neglected to submit any bids for these splendid securities. An appeal to the general public to invest on the installment basis would meet with a most hearty response.

Checks for the April allotments of pay and Government insurance for the families of dependents of soldiers were mailed out from Washington on Friday, May 24th. Failure to receive a check due, in all probability means that there is some error in the payee's address, and the matter should be taken up immediately with the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington.

We do not know what commercial and industrial conditions are to be when the war closes, but we do know that a Liberty Bond and other United States Government securities will be sound and secure. Every dollar loaned the Government by our people now is a dollar saved for the time when peace comes. With their savings invested in these sound securities, the American people will be well prepared to meet the problems that peace will bring. It is a species of insurance, for that day.

There may be considerable truth in the stories coming from Austria concerning internal troubles and discontent with existing conditions. It must be remembered that there are only about 11,000,000 Germans in the Austrian Empire, while there are about 36,000,000 Slavs, Italians, Huns and other races, yet the Germans have in the past, and do at present, exercise dominance over all the others. The world has long wondered how the Empire was held together under such circumstance, and it is very likely that the oppressed nationalities now see a chance to alter conditions, and it would surprise no one if a revolt which would tear the government asunder were to take place at this time. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

Most Europeans, and especially Germans, who know little of American character, think that bluffing is the national trait, business and recreation of the American people. They do not know that bluffing is in America an invention and instrument to stir the genius of the nation to its highest pitch of daring and success. In America if a man undertakes to make a bluff, he knows that he will have to make good, or be considered a knave and a braggart, and become the butt of everybody's ridicule and contempt. When a genuine American makes a bluff, he has prepared himself in advance to make good, or he knows that he will be able to make good. People with less imagination and initiative than Americans consider the confidence of the latter in his ability to make good as bluff, while the Americans themselves never feel confident unless they are determined to make that bluff good, even though to others they may seem totally unable to fulfill their promises. The kaiser thought it a mere bluff when America proposed to send an army to Europe; he said it could not be done. But America made good its bluff, while the kaiser did not, and he only was the bluffer, unable to make good his prediction.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Arthur Train, the novelist, put down a German newspaper at the Century Club, in New York, with an impatient grunt.

"It says here," he explained, "that it is Germany who will speak the last word in this war."

Then the novelist laughed angrily and added: "Yes, Germany will speak the last word in the war, and that last word will be 'Kamarad!'"—Washington "Star."

"That is a scandalous story Mrs. Gaussip is telling about Maud."

"But you can't believe anything that woman tells you."

"I can if I want to."—Boston "Transcript."

We have the word of Mrs. W. B. C. that the following occurred in the Bancroft School no longer ago than the first of this week:

Teacher—What is the Emperor of Japan called?

Informed Boy—McAdoo.—Kansas City "Star."

O Sammy lad, somewhere in France, can anybody tell

Why, as you stroll with sweet Babette, you muse on Yankee Nell?

And, if I know the heart of man, it's pretty safe to bet

That after you get back to Nell you'll dream of French Babette! —"Life."

The teacher was instructing his class in a very interesting course of experiments, and noticing some of the pupils not paying proper attention, he said:

"Now, you know, I cannot attend to you and my experiments at the same time. If anything goes wrong the whole laboratory, and we with it, will be blown into the air. Come a little closer, boys, so that you may follow me better." —Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

We begin the publication of the Rocky Mountain Cyclone with some phew diphiculties in the way. The type phounder phrom whom we bought our outphit phor this printing ophice phailed to supply us with any eph's or cays, and it will be phour or phive weex bephore we can get any. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them till they come. We don't lique the loox of this variety of spelling any better than our readers; but mistaix will happen in the best of regulated phamilies, and, iph the eph's and c's and x's and q's hold out, we shall ceep (sound the c hard) the Cyclone whirling aphter a phashion till the sorts arrive. It is no joque to us; it's a serious aphair.—Denver "Rocky Mountain Cyclone."

Judge—You wish your trial postponed, prisoner, because your counsel is ill, but since you were caught red-handed, and have confessed the theft, I don't see what he could say in your behalf.

Prisoner—That's just what I am curious to hear, your honor.

Detective—Your suspicions of your cashier have not been confirmed. You may be sure of his honesty. He makes no show whatever—lives, to be sure, decently—

Employer (interrupting him)—That is just what makes me suspicious. With the salary he is getting it's impossible for him to live decently.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE REVEILLE.

Bret Harte, 1861

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,  
And of armed men the hum;  
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered  
Round the quick alarming drum—  
Saying, "Come,  
Freeman, come!

Ere your heritage be wasted," said the quick  
alarming drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel;  
War is not of life the sum;  
Who shall stay and reap the harvest  
When the autumn days shall come?"  
But the drum  
Echoed, "Come!

Death shall reap the braver harvest," said the  
solemn sounding drum.

"But when won the coming battle,  
What of profit springs therefrom?  
What if conquest, subjugation,  
Even greater ills become?"  
But the drum  
Answered, "Come!

You must do the sum to prove it," said the  
Yankee-answering drum.

"What if, 'mid the cannons' thunder,  
Whistling shot and bursting bomb,  
When my brothers fall around me,  
Should my heart grow cold and numb?"  
But the drum  
Answered, "Come!

Better there in death united, than in life a  
recreant—come!"

Thus they answered—hoping, fearing,  
Some in faith, and doubting some,  
Till a trumpet voice proclaiming,  
Said, "My chosen people, come!"  
Then the drum  
Lo! was dumb,

For the great heart of the Nation, throbbing,  
answered, "Lord, we come!"

—By permission of Houghton-Mifflin Co.

### AUGUST L. FOURTNER RETURNS.

August L. Fournier, attorney for Musicians' Union No. 6 of this city and delegate to the convention of the Federation of Musicians, held recently at Chicago, has just returned home, being the last of the delegation to come back from the convention. He will at once with renewed zeal resume his duties, and incidentally his campaign as a candidate for nomination at the primary election, August 27th, for Justice of the Peace. During his visit East he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, and was present when the court delivered its epochal decision in the case invalidating the federal child labor law. He states that the dissenting opinion of Justice Holmes was delivered in a very impressive manner and showed the intense conviction of the venerable judge that the majority of the court was committing a grave error in thus denying to the upgrowing generation the beneficent protection of the Constitution in states that still permit child slavery and exploitation of the minds and bodies of helpless children. The old judge impressed his hearers with his sincerity and courage in standing for right and justice, and is an example of honor and integrity for all judges to follow.





# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President  
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84  
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

J. H. Gray.....Secretary and Business Representative  
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547

## Board Meeting, June 18, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Transfers deposited: Chas. W. Hanley, Jr., piano, organ, No. 20, Denver; H. E. Granberg, piano, organ, No. 60, Pittsburgh; Moritz Rosenthal, piano, No. 9, Boston.

Transfers withdrawn: F. Pascal, D. Hoeflich, Neil McEachern, Elwood Munroe, Flora Wiedenfeld.

Resigned: Valesca Schorch.

Died: Ernst Schmidt.

Dues, \$2.25, second quarter, to June 30th, are now due and payable to Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer. Do it now. Last week.

## Masonic Hall, San Rafael, Cal.

Members will note that the Board of Directors has placed Masonic Hall, San Rafael, in the Class D list for which five musicians are required.

## Oakland Contractors, Attention.

Members living in Oakland and contracting for engagements in Grand Canyon, East Shore and Lafayette Parks, must charge for carfare outside of the County line.

## Legitimate Comic Opera.

It is an encouraging sign that real, legitimate comic opera is being revived at the Bishop Play House in Oakland. The first offering is "The Mikado," which has met with so flattering a reception that it is being held over for a second week. Operas billed to follow are: "The Chimes of Normandy," "The Geisha," "Robin Hood" and other well-known favorites. The principals and chorus are capable, the operas are staged beautifully and there is a splendid orchestra of ten of our members. It is to be hoped that a long successful engagement will result.

A. S. Less, our sergeant-at-arms, returned from a sojourn in Kansas, and is again at his post, and will be pleased to see all the boys. He is now in the best of health again.

## Bids For Bar Privilege.

Members who desire to bid for the Bar Privilege of this organization for the coming year will submit same in writing to the Secretary for presentation to the next meeting of the Board of Directors on Tuesday, June 25th.

## Delegates' Report.

San Francisco, June 19, 1918.

To the Officers and Members of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6:

Your delegates to the twenty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, held in Chicago, Ill., May 13-18, 1918, beg leave to offer the following report:

The convention at Chicago was preceded by a flag-raising on the lake front, followed by a parade through the loop section of the city. A monster band, comprising 400 members of Local 10 and directed by Lieutenant John Philip Sousa,

led the way to the Morrison Hotel, the convention headquarters.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Jos. N. Weber, who introduced President Joe Winkler of Local 10, who, in appropriate fashion welcomed the delegates to the city of Chicago and asked that all rise and join in the singing of "America." After this patriotic duty, he presented Captain Moffett, of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, who delivered a splendid address on the band situation in the army and navy. Captain Moffett has shown himself to be most fair in his dealings with the union musician and will not permit any unfair competition of the navy musician.

The next speaker was Lieutenant Sousa, who was given a great ovation by the convention and who spoke very entertainingly. Other speakers were Clifford G. Roe, who appeared in behalf of the city of Chicago to welcome the delegates, and President John H. Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of labor, and gave a splendid patriotic address regarding the attitude of labor in the war. President Jos. N. Weber responded in a very fine patriotic address.

Due no doubt to the central location, the convention was the most largely attended in the history of the A. F. of M. There were present 254 delegates, representing 173 locals. Neither Los Angeles nor Portland was represented. Delegates were present from San Diego, Seattle and Tacoma.

The crop of resolutions was not as usual and the delegates who generally come with a great many new ideas had for some unknown reason left them at home.

On Monday night the convention held a session to hear the appeal of Alexander Bremer, who had been impeached and removed as president of Local 310 of New York City, on account of making treasonable and seditious remarks. He had also been expelled from membership in the Local. He had appealed to the executive board of the Federation, which sustained the action of the Local. After hearing the evidence in the case, the convention unanimously sustained the action of the executive board. Not content with these decisions against him, Mr. Bremer has now appealed to the courts.

To W. A. Barrington-Sargent goes the honor of introducing and having passed the first resolution to be acted upon by the convention. Mr. Barrington-Sargent, one of the Boston delegates, introduced a patriotic resolution which was adopted by a rising vote, the delegates remaining standing for a period of one minute.

A resolution unanimously adopted pledged the members of the A. F. of M. to do all in their power to assist in creating a greater demand for union label tobaccos, snuff and cigarettes.

Your delegates introduced several resolutions. The principal one, referring to citizenship, passed in an amended form after the delegates of this local had put up a strong fight on the convention floor for the original resolution. Acting upon telegraphic instruction from the Board of Directors, your delegates introduced a resolution which would eliminate the competition of members of other locals in cafes, restaurants and hotels and would put these places under the same ruling as theatre engagements. Our reso-

## THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 106 MEMBERS

JACK ADAMS	W. E. MIRE
MAX B. AMSTERDAM, JR.	ALFRED MOSCONI
A. ANDERSON, JR.	E. MOULTROP
H. F. ANDERSON	RALPH MURRAY
F. P. ANTHER	E. MUSSO
L. ARMBUSTER	ED. NEWMARK
C. E. ARRIOLA	GEORGE A. NELSON
PAUL ASCH	E. A. OLMSTEAD
EARL BARKER	VIGO OLSEN
W. A. BECKER	J. L. PAQUET
D. H. BROOKS	H. C. PAYSON
PERCY A. BROWN	JOHN PELGEN
A. BRUCKMAN	IRVING PERKINS
A. J. BUCKNER	L. PERKINS
ALEX. BURNS	J. PERLUSS
C. W. CHURCH	W. PERSON
G. C. COLONEUS	MANUEL PINNELLA
F. L. COOPER	OSWALD PRITCHARD
HAROLD DAVIS	C. RATTI
J. DE LORENZO	CHAS. REIGER
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	H. V. REMO
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	H. C. REUTER
L. L. EDGAR	L. W. REYNOLDS
RALPH ELIASER	A. F. RIESE
GEO. ELKINS	J. L. RUDDICK
VERNON FERRY	E. RUSSELL
MAX FIRESTONE	ENSIGN F. L. RUSSELL
FRANK FRAGALE	M. SALVATORE
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	S. SAVANT
A. J. GIACOMINI	VINCENT SCHIPILLITTI
E. GULDE	JOHN SCHIPILLITTI
GLEN HADDON	V. M. SCHOTT
R. J. HAYES	J. P. SEARCH
R. HEROLD	J. H. SELTENRICH
THOS. W. HOLMAN	JEAN SHANIS
F. J. HOUSELEY	JEROME A. SIMON
BYRON C. INDIG	B. F. SMITH
A. G. IANNUZZIELLO	GEORGE W. SOUTHALE
CLARENCE JOHANSEN	L. E. SPADINA
WENTEL KOCH	JESSIE L. STAFFORD
H. KOHLMOOS	F. H. STEELE
W. H. LEE	ED. SULLIVAN
C. A. LENZEN	DICK THESSIN
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JOE F. MARONEY	A. E. WIEBALK
J. P. MCCARTHY	H. A. WILLIAMS
CLAUDE MEINERT	GEORGE B. WILD
M. L. MERKI	JOE K. WILSON
SELIG MEYER	R. L. VOSMER
ELMER MILBRATH	S. T. WOOLEY

lution was not the only one along these lines, but we were not successful in having it passed. A resolution providing for locals being given the right to refuse to allow their members to render service with non-member symphony conductors was amended so that the local must first take up the matter with the National Executive Board. Resolutions introduced by the delegates from this local instructing the president to investigate the possibilities of a campaign of advertising, his report to be made to the next convention, and for the executive board to use the utmost vigilance in dealing with the activities of the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers were adopted.

The treasurer, vice-president, assistant to the president and members of the national executive board were given increases in salary. A resolution to increase the salary of Secretary Owen Miller failed of passage. A resolution was unanimously passed urging upon Congress the enactment of a bill to establish a conservatory of music and art in Washington, D. C., and in time to establish branches thereof.

After several attempts in previous conventions had failed, the convention this year has made a price for carnivals and circuses. The price of the "International Musician" to locals has been raised from 5 to 10 cents per year, it having been shown to the convention that the increased cost of publication made such a step imperative. The matter of the creation of a strike fund, which was



introduced in New Haven last year and laid over for consideration at this convention, was referred to the locals to be voted upon by them. A number of resolutions were presented which sought to increase the per diem allowance of delegates while at the convention but all failed of passage.

The old proposition whereby certain delegates would like to see the Federation embark in the music publishing business was again introduced but in slightly different form. After a great deal of argument on the floor of the convention, the proposition was defeated. A number of resolutions were presented in regard to the amateur and fraternal band situation but failed of passage as it seemed to be the general opinion that the Federation already had enough laws concerning these bands. The traveling prices were increased from \$45 to \$50 per week.

A great deal of time in the convention is generally taken up by appeals from the decision of the National Executive Board, but at this convention there was only one other case besides the Bremer matter, that of Meyer Davis, a contractor who operates extensively in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and some of the Southern resorts and who is usually an annual convention appellant. In this case, the National Executive Board was again sustained.

The convention instructed the National Executive Board to go to the limit of the resources of the Federation should trouble develop in the theatrical situation. There is a prospect that trouble may come and if it does eventuate the situation will be serious and the fight one of large proportions, which will involve all the theatrical crafts.

Before closing this report, mention should be made of the splendid showing made by the Drummers' Club, not only for the part they took in the parade but for their splendid showing the opening day in the convention hall.

The convention adjourned on Saturday afternoon, after having elected the same officers to serve for another year and after selecting Dayton, Ohio, as the place of meeting for next year.

Fraternally yours,

WALTER A. WEBER,

A. L. FOURTNER,

ALBERT A. GREENBAUM.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Bowers, Ewing, 1144 Market St. Tel. Market 5439.

Colletti, Miss Marie, 1450 Clay St. Tel. Franklin 9142.

Colletti, Bruno, 1450 Clay St. Tel. Franklin 9142.

Cooke, J. E., 2143 Addison St., Berkeley, Cal.

Currens, E. W., 2781 McAllister St. Tel. Pacific 6392.

Demetrio, Ione, 2739 Laguna St. Tel. West 6411.

Demetrio, H., 2739 Laguna St. Tel. West 6411.

Faivre, John, 1701 Grove St. Tel. Garfield 303.

Foot, C. M., 1375 Forty-fourth Ave. Tel. Sunset 3160.

Graham, Mrs. F. C., 1445 O'Farrell St. Tel. West 1988.

Harriss, Walter H., 1327 West St., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 584.

Jacob, Curley, Liberty Auditorium, San Diego, Cal.

Keithly, Geo. F. L., 508 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

King, Otto, Hotel Larne, 210 Ellis St. Tel. Franklin 9130.

McCarthy, J. T., 214 Haight St.

McKay, Ben, care of Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Co., Bay Point, Cal.

Pelletiere, G., 1428 Thirty-fifth Ave., Oakland.

Reuter, H. C., Hdqts. Co., 143d U. S. F. A., Camp Kearny, Cal.

Rovinsky, Louis, 1246 Sacramento St.

Russell, Ensign Frank L., U. S. Naval Hospital, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.

Schaefer, Edward, Grauman's New Theatre, Los Angeles, Cal.

Thessin, Dick, U. S. Navy, Goat Island, Cal.

Sheldon, Gladys Munroe, Box 123, Kentfield, Cal.

Trutner, Herman, Jr. Tel. Piedmont 3084-W.

Vest, George G., New Mission Theatre.

#### Notes.

The following members have joined the U. S. Army and Navy this week: Thos. W. Holman, of the Portola-Louvre Cafe, has joined the Navy and has left for San Diego; C. W. Church joins the Army June 28th, as well as Manuel Pinnella; Chas. Thessin, of Oakland, has also joined the Navy, as well as Chas. Seiger, of the Kolb and Dill orchestra, who joined the Marine Band at Mare Island. Word is also just received that Frank L. Russell, violinist, is stationed at Philadelphia Navy Yard and is commissioned an ensign in the Navy.

George E. Johnson, one of our popular drummers, is back with us again after an absence of five weeks with the Oh, Boy! Co., after a tour of the State.

Alex. Burns, Ed. Olmstead and F. H. Steele, members of the band of the 62d Artillery, left the Presidio last week with their regiment, direct for France.

Henry von der Mehden is confined to his home, having been taken suddenly ill. He is, however, now recovering, and we all expect to see him again soon around headquarters.

Fred Daurheim, the drummer, desires to inform the members that he has formed a partner-

ship with that well-known hock-shop merchant, Ike Lynch, and will manufacture everything the drummer needs in his new place of business at 380 Fifteenth Ave. Pacific 1567.

Hother Wismer, the well known and decidedly gifted violin virtuoso, was the assisting artist at a concert given by Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink for the sick and wounded soldiers at the base hospital at Camp Fremont on Monday afternoon, June 10th. In addition to a number of solos, including Ballade and Polonaise by Vieuxtemps and Siciliano and Rigaudon by Francoeur-Kreisler, Mr. Wismer played the violin obligato to Bach-Gounod's Ave Maria sung by Mme. Schumann-Heink on this occasion. The Diva also sang the same works which she sang on the previous day at the Stanford Stadium for 10,000 soldiers and 15,000 people, and her audience, consisting of soldiers confined to the hospital either on account of sickness or wounds received in the war, cheered her just as lustily as the 10,000 healthy young men on Sunday at the mammoth festival. Mme. Schumann-Heink complimented Mr. Wismer heartily on his playing and expressed her gratitude before the audience by forcing him to bow his acknowledgments with her. The accompaniments were skillfully played by Miss Ewing, Mme. Schumann-Heink's accompanist, and Lieutenant Sterling.

#### Work, or Fight.

About twenty-five of our members are now working in ship yards around the bay, and playing in the yard bands. There is great opportunity for the mechanic who is not afraid of work these days.

## Did Drink Ruin Belgium?

### Can This Be True?

**Belgium!** Whose sons and whose daughters, defending their country's honor and the honor of their homes, were the first to oppose the loot-mad and lust-mad Prussian hordes;

**Belgium!** The valor of whose sons stayed the Hun—Paris bound!—until France could rally her sons to her defense;

**Belgium!** Her homes wrecked; her shrines violated; her great houses of learning smoldering ruins; her banks looted; her water courses polluted; her fields swept bare and made barren; her industries and commerce destroyed—and her living enslaved;

**Belgium!** From the hasty graves of whose murdered men, women and children ascends to Heaven a cry for vengeance upon the fiends who have made of her beautiful cities and fertile fields a howling wilderness;

**Belgium!** Martyr among nations! That went to the stake unafraid—unconquered!—that Civilization might live, that Human Freedom might not perish!

But a truce to this fulsomness! We are wrong, and have done the innocent Prussians wrong!

The desolation that was Belgium has resulted largely from her worshipping at the shrine of Bacchus! The drink she left unconsumed, consumed her! So says a Prohibition authority. Hear him:

We know what drink has done for Belgium; all the world knows how the refuse of the German army, sodden with drink, turned beautiful towns into shambles, slashed women with their swords, and shot down children. A bitter price did Belgium pay for the stuff she left in her cellars.

This gratuitous insult to a people to whom the whole world, barring only their despoilers and Prohibitionist fanatics, acknowledges gratefully its debt, is quoted from a booklet sold in this country by the ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE. Its title is "Defeat or Victory," and this coward's thrust will be found on pages 58-59 of the second edition.

France, be it remembered, has suffered at the hands of the same invaders only less than has Belgium; and according to this Prohibition logic much of her grief is due to her drinking of wine and beer!

#### COULD FANATICISM GO FURTHER?

(Y-2)

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 14, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman Haggerty.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Bookbinders, Miss Kate Bridge-wood, vice Rose Kelleher. Photo Engravers, Eugene Sells, vice Henry Wessell. Cracker Bakers, Fred Alpers, vice W. Thomsen. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, with reference to H. R. Bill No. 123. From Milk Wagon Drivers, with reference to lowering its initiation fee as a war measure. From Glass Workers No. 45, withdrawing its delegate, W. T. McKay. From Federal Employees, with reference to an increase of wages for mechanical employees of the San Francisco Mint. From Water Workers, Cap Makers, Letter Carriers, Laundry Drivers and Cracker Packers, with reference to the amount of Liberty Bonds purchased by them.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Bartenders' Union, request for a boycott on the saloon of C. Holtum, 237 Market street.

**Referred to Organizing Committee**—From Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers, with reference to affiliation with its International.

**Request Complied With**—From American Federation of Labor, requesting the Council and affiliated unions to petition the Congress and President Wilson to repeal or suspend the section of the War Revenue law relating to second-class postage, until at least one year after the war.

**Resolutions Adopted**—From the United States Food Administration, requesting members of unions to pledge themselves not to discontinue work in connection with food products or distribution of same without conference with Mr. Ralph Merritt or his duly authorized representative. (Copies were ordered sent to affiliated unions.) Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The United States of America is at war, and to the successful prosecution of that war it becomes necessary that all units of industry shall continue in their respective functions without interruption; and

"Whereas, The production, conservation and proper distribution of food is all important during the progress of the war so that our men at the front, our people at home, and our associates in the war may receive a steady and continual supply of all foodstuffs; and

"Whereas, It becomes the duty to our country and to humanity that the foodstuffs produced and handled in this country be so distributed, and believing that as American citizens we should fulfill our part with honor and justice; and

"Whereas, The United States Food Administration has requested that an identical resolution and agreement with the Federal Food Administrator for California be passed and entered into by employers and employees handling foodstuffs; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of the San Francisco Labor Council, feeling their full responsibility, and being in full sympathy with the purposes of our National Government to the successful prosecution of the war, and having due confidence in the United States Food Administration, hereby pledge themselves that they will not, during the period of the war, discontinue or interrupt any work in connection with food products or distribution or manufacture of same, without conference with Ralph Merritt, Federal

Food Administrator for California, or his duly authorized representative."

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Zant requesting the Council to respectfully urge that the city authorities exercise their police power to compel the United Railroads to equalize the use of both loops at the Ferry, thereby reducing the congestion several blocks on Market street and allowing greater freedom and convenience to all other traffic and the public. (Copies ordered sent to Mayor and Board of Supervisors.) Resolution reads:

"Whereas, The outside tracks on lower Market street are unnecessarily so congested at the 5 p. m. rush hours that cars are halted from two to six blocks, causing great loss of time; many city car-runs lose from 6 to 18 minutes getting around the ferry loop; and time killed in this way wastes for the city many dollars in wages paid to carmen each day; and

"Whereas, The United Railroads have a right to the three Sutter Street lines on the outside tracks, but they cross over four inside carlines to the outside loop, thereby giving them seven lines on the outside tracks. On the same outside tracks the city has six lines. In consequence a total of thirteen lines are operated on the outside loop, while only five lines use the inside loop. Hence the blockade on the outside tracks. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council respectfully urge that the city authorities exercise their police power to compel the United Railroads to equalize the use of both loops at the Ferry, thereby reducing the congestion several blocks on Market street and allowing greater freedom and convenience to all other traffic and the public."

**Reports of Unions**—Bartenders—Have adjusted differences with the Old Crow Saloon. Pile Drivers—Will hold picnic at Idora Park on June 23rd. Moving Picture Operators—Requested unionists to refrain from patronizing unfair advertising concerns. Shoe Clerks—Requested unionists to make their purchases before 6 p. m. Riggers and Stevedores—Have signed agreement with employers calling for a substantial increase. Brewery Workers—Business good; are organizing Yeast Workers; have obtained an eight-hour day for them.

**Label Section**—Requested a further demand for the union label, card and button.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union be advised to reduce its initiation fee and that it do not take drastic action until it had conferred with the United States Food Administrator; further recommended that the Drivers accept the ten dollars' increase and nine dollars for inside workers. Recommended endorsement of the Waitresses' wage scale, subject to the endorsement of its International. Communication of the Bill Posters' Union on Haight Street Theatre was laid over for one week. Report of committee concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Recommended that the Dredgemen's Union be admitted to membership in the Council, and that we request the International Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Union to grant the above-mentioned union a charter suitable to the character of their work. Concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee considered the "Economic and Political Platform of the California Union of Producers and Consumers" as submitted to the Council for approval by a committee elected by the last convention of the State Federation of Labor to meet with representatives of farmers and co-operators for the purpose of conducting an educational campaign for the principles in said platform. Committee recommends that the Council endorse said platform and each separate plank therein, and that full publicity and co-operation

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets . . . . . \$63,314,948.04  
Deposits . . . . . 60,079,197.54  
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,235,750.50  
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . . 272,914.25  
Number of Depositors . . . . . 63,907



be given it by this Council; and further recommends that this be made a special order for next meeting, Friday, June 21st, at 9 p. m. Carried.

As Brother Johnson is a member of the Council's committee on health insurance, he is held free to his own opinions on the subject, and to make separate and different recommendations to the Council, with respect to plank No. 7, relating to health insurance. Report of committee concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to draft resolutions relative to federal tax on luxuries, and that they be empowered to bring in resolutions on other subjects that will tend to assist the Government in the successful prosecution of the war; carried.

**Receipts**—\$550.00. **Expenses**—\$162.00.

Council adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### LONDON MERCHANT ON SALOON.

The proprietor of London's largest and most famous department store was interviewed while visiting this country, a few months ago, by the New York "Evening Mail." He stated at considerable length the views of the big men of England, who have taken a constructive interest in the saloon, and through whose efforts steps are being taken to improve it along national lines.

That the results achieved, and the lesson they hold for all those who approach the subject of the saloon in an analytical rather than a hysterical manner, impressed this progressive newspaper is to be seen from the following editorial from its columns:

In an interview in today's Evening Mail, Gordon Selfridge, the great London merchant, says some splendid things with regard to the manner in which sensible men in England are preparing to combat the drink evil.

These men recognize that the public house, which corresponds with our saloon, cannot be abolished. It must be replaced by a substitute. Nobody can provide a substitute for the saloon until he knows the part the saloon plays in the life of the masses of men. Here in America the saloon is the poor man's club. He has greater need for a club than the rich man, for the poor man's home is often narrow and lacking in social contacts. When the man returns to such conditions after a hard day's work he is going to find some avenue of escape. The saloon is the avenue that is open to him.

In it he finds warmth and life and companionship, human fellowship. Here the man is dressed like other men. He treats his friends; he talks with a freedom that surprises himself; he learns the news of the day. He goes home feeling warm and comfortable and steeled against the facts of reality there. Three-quarters of his motives for visiting the saloon were something deeper than the desire to drink. If this were the main thing, we should have no saloons. Every corner grocery would sell liquor; men would telephone for it or carry it home and drink.

It cannot be denied that men crave alcohol also. It is a stimulant which erases the harsh lines and angles of life. So long as life for the majority of people remains the dull grind which it is today, just so long will they seek alcohol, or, if it is denied them, a substitute that will do them far more harm. We cannot at one blow refashion the lot of mankind. We cannot change the human nature which seeks escape from the

severity of that lot. But what we can do is to work in harmony with these given facts of human nature, and of the world, not at cross purposes with them.

This is precisely what Mr. Selfridge and fellow members of a committee are attempting to do in England. They are working for a new form of public house, or saloon. They want it primarily recreational; secondarily, a drinking place. Games, moving pictures, the taking of food, the opportunity for human companionship, are to be its first purposes. Men can go there whether they drink or not. They can buy drinks, but only of the lighter alcoholic type, such as beer and light wines. The founders of these reformed public houses are willing to finance the first few of them, but they believe that they will be self-supporting. They want the government to aid the new institution by granting it a less expensive liquor license than must be bought by the old-style drinking place.

Does not this point out to us the line of procedure in this country? About the saloon, because it is today mainly a drinking place, great evils have accumulated. Let us have a constructive policy to supplant the saloon by something that really takes its place. The abolition of the sale of whiskey and other heavy intoxicants—from which the saloonkeeper now makes most of his money—would tend to force men who sell beer and wines to combine that occupation with some other business, probably the serving of food. A conscious private and governmental policy could do much to lead the saloon into new lines.

The progress of the human race has been the history of the appropriation of the forces of nature to the use of man. The wind, in itself, is a force of destruction at sea. Yet man learned to catch it in his sails and run before it, freed of the labor of the oars. When he had invented the keel, he could sail, quartering, against the wind. Fire is the most destructive of all natural forces, yet man's life upon earth is founded upon the intelligent use of fire. The craving of the masses of men for human fellowship with their own kind, and for a moderate stimulus that takes the edge off the sharpness of experience—these, too, are not evil things. Even if we consider them as wicked and destructive forces, they are nevertheless fundamental and ineradicable. We shall get on much further by turning them to our uses than by attempting to defy them.—New York "Evening Mail."

### TEAMSTERS GET MORE PAY.

A new wage scale, calling for a \$1 increase a day and reducing the working hours from ten to eight, has been put in force by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Local No. 313 of Tacoma, Wash.

The new scale was negotiated with the Team Owners' Association and includes practically 90 per cent of the union's class of work being done in this city. It runs from May 21, 1918, to March 7, 1919.

The first scale adopted calls for machinery truck drivers, \$5 a day; truck drivers, \$4.75 a day; furniture van drivers, \$5 a day; drivers of freight vans hauling more than 5000 pounds, \$4.75 a day; express wagon drivers, \$4.50 a day; fuel wagon drivers, \$4.50 a day; building material drivers, \$4.50 a day; grading and dump wagon drivers, \$4.50 a day; Ford truck drivers, \$3.75 a day; drivers of autos under one ton, \$4.50 a day; drivers of autos one and one-half tons and up, \$5 a day; stable men, \$110 a month; small one-horse wagons, \$3.50 a day; steady helpers, \$4 a day; furniture packers, \$5 a day.

The second scale calls for baggage wagon drivers, \$105 a month; truck drivers of machines up to 1500 pounds, \$115 a month; taxi drivers, \$100 a month.

### KEEP HOLY THE SABBATH DAY.

So we are commanded in the Decalogue, and thus a duty is laid upon us all. Given that we do not devote the day to self-indulgence, with never a thought of its sacred character, is it required of us that we must go to the extreme of making it a day such as the Puritans made of it, among whose laws governing its observance was one making it unlawful to give meat or drink to a wayfarer whose creed was not their own?

For him who elects to observe the day with almost puritanical severity we have naught but respect, provided he makes no attempt, by legislation or otherwise, to impose his manner of its observance upon others. For those clergymen who would recast the day in the mould of their own conception of it, and make unlawful recreations not in themselves unlawful, our attitude is a much less indulgent one.

If preachers of this stamp continue their attacks upon baseball and other harmless games and entertainment upon the one day in the week on which the average workingman may enjoy himself, they shall have only themselves to blame, as Labor's Emergency Liberty League, in its ad in this issue, points out, if the masses drift away more and more from their churches.

That stern morality that would hang the cat on Monday for having killed the rat on Sunday, is a morality that would long since have gone the way of witch burning were it not for that anomaly, the preacher in politics.

Let us each and all resolve to give greater support to patronizing of union-made goods and such places as display shop and store cards. If we but realize the necessity of doing our full duty in this direction there is no question but that splendid results will accrue to this branch of our movement.

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Telephone Park 7797.



### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
  - †Intertype Machines.
  - \*†Linotype and Intertype.
  - †Monotype Machines.
  - †Simplex Machines.
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(72) †Bonnington, Frank J.....22 Crossley Bldg.  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church  
(39) \*Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson  
(150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson  
(163) †Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Laskey, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. C.....3390 Eighteenth  
(28) †Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....435 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay  
(206) †Moire Printing Company.....440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(88) \*†Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(143) †Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin  
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(187) \*Town Talk Press.....88 First  
(52) Turner & Dahnen.....942 Market  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(36) West End Press.....2436 California  
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission  
(108) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park  
(88) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- ### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.
- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front  
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(221) Ingris, Louis L.....340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson  
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
- ### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.
- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.... 509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(121) \*†California Democrat Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(123) \*†Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....16th and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission  
(38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

### TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna  
(201) Bingley, Photo-Engraving Co.....673 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
- Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Co.
- St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
- United Cigar Stores.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

President Tracy and C. E. Fisk are expected to return from their automobile vacation tour today after having had a most enjoyable trip.

Richard James, pioneer of the local Typographical Union, is this month celebrating his fiftieth consecutive year as a member. He joined Sacramento Union in 1868 and came to San Francisco with a transfer card in 1871 and has been a member of the local union continuously ever since.

S. H. Jenner, for about thirty odd years employed on the "Examiner," but who retired several years ago and went to Arizona to reside with his son, has written a letter to Secretary Michelson in which he sends regards to all old friends and expresses the hope that he may be able to visit San Francisco during the summer months.

"Bud" Brown, at present stationed at Camp Lewis, writes friends in the city and announces that he will shortly be on his way to France. He says he will leave for the front not later than the 28th of this month, and says that while he is unable to give any future address mail will probably reach him wherever he may be.

William Hearst, who has been in the army in France for some time, writes a very interesting letter to his brother on the "Examiner." He states that while he is working very hard he is in splendid physical condition, and, therefore, can not complain. He states also that living conditions are not as bad in the section where he is located as in some others and that the cost of meals in restaurants there is less than in any part of the United States.

The following members of No. 21 have enlisted since last reports: A. E. Bellamy and Louis Kern, journeymen, and George H. Dahmke, apprentice.

Sergeant Fred Bebergall, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, is now in the city on a furlough from Camp Riley, Kansas. His friends are anxious to show appreciation of his activities as a member of the above-named organizations in the past, and it is proposed to have an informal dinner in his honor on Sunday, June 23d, at 6 p. m., at 1543 Stockton street, near Union. The toll is \$1.50 per plate and ladies will be welcome. Please make reservations at once. Further information can be had from Secretary Michelson, Douglas 3178; or "Colonel" White, Ed. Lowe, G. E. Mitchell, Jesse Newman.

Frank J. Smith, formerly foreman of the "Examiner" and well known on the Coast, is now in Chicago connected with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. Smith is an expert on composing room efficiency and this will be a part of his duties.

State Printer Telfer says: "I note, in a recent issue of the 'Clarion,' a press statement that 'the new order for Spellers will be completely manufactured within the State Printing plant—the first time in ten years that the type for a school book has been set at the printery.' Allow me to state that we have already gained more of that hoped-for condition for our craft, the sixth, seventh and eighth readers being entirely set within the plant over a year ago, also some of the teachers' manuals, minor spellers, and a number of texts used in the normal schools. As fast as the old contracts on text books expire we are urging complete home production, instead of the use

WM. C. FIDGE JOHN J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY  
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Reasonable Rates to our Union Members and their Friends  
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MEMBER OF S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1072—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1055 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 163—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1022—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 637—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 32—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  
Housecarpenters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stage Employees—68 Haight.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 31—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Alhion Ave.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

of Eastern plates, and are gradually succeeding in our efforts. I am looking forward to the day when not only will all the grammar school books be set here, but working to the end that California may also include the high school books within this system."

## MUSICIANS' DAY.

Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, of this city, is to give its annual outing this year at Shellmound Park on Thursday, July 18th. There will be a grand concert, dancing and games of all kinds to amuse those in attendance. Prizes have been provided by the committee of arrangements, and a great crowd is expected. Admission is 25 cents, and the proceeds are to go to the union's relief fund. Dancing starts at 10 a. m. and continues until 7 p. m.

## MILK WAGON DRIVERS SETTLE.

Through negotiations conducted by the Labor Council and the Brotherhood of Teamsters between the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and the Milk Dealers' Association, a satisfactory settlement has been made for workers in the milk industry on both sides of the bay, employers agreeing to pay drivers \$125 per month and inside workers \$104 per month, for a nine-hour day, with four days off per month. The adjustment of this controversy was secured through the Federal Food Administrator for California, Ralph P. Merritt, who handled the situation with fairness and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

## COOKS' HELPERS, LOCAL No. 110.

Cooks' Helpers, Local No. 110, will be located at 149 Fifth street on and after July 1st. On July 3d the union will install the newly-elected officers at a special meeting in the new headquarters, as follows: President, Otto Plumbeck; vice-president, Joseph Friedel; secretary-treasurer, Alfred Price; executive board, Nick Stark, Sytke Botke, Fred Peterson, R. A. Cochran, Otto Plumbeck; delegates to Local Joint Executive Board, Otto Plumbeck, Sytke Botke, R. A. Cochran; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Otto Plumbeck, R. A. Cochran, Fred Peterson, Sytke Botke, Alfred Price; Label Section, Alfred Price.

Do  
you want to  
increase  
your

# Business?

If you do, put the **UNION LABEL** on your products.

The **UNION LABEL** originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.



## PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

# Army Model

## MUNSON LAST

### SHOES

Made on the Perfect Comfort Last; adapted as the MARCHING SHOE for the U. S. ARMY.

Brown Chrome Leather Blucher Lace Shoes. Full Weight Soles. **\$4.50**

Tan Grain Calf Blucher Lace Shoes, Viscolized Soles. **\$5.50**

Black Gun Calf—Gray Elk—Brown Russia Calf, Blucher Lace Shoes. Hand Weltd Soles. **\$6.50**

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**GREEN**  
TRADING  
STAMPS

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
**825 MARKET ST. STOCKTON 825**

The  
Store  
With The  
Union  
Card

#### LETTER CARRIERS TO CELEBRATE.

The Letter Carriers' Union has a committee busy at work arranging for the outing and picnic of that organization which is to be held on Sunday, July 7th, at Shellmound Park. The details are rapidly being perfected, and the committee hopes to arrange for affairs that will make this gathering one long to be remembered by those who attend. There will be dancing and games and sports of all kinds, gate and competition prizes.

#### MUNICIPAL RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Total earnings of the municipal street railways since the commencement of operations on December 28, 1912, up to April 30th of this year, amount to \$8,017,018.23. The total disbursements have been \$7,826,910.03, leaving a free cash balance of \$280,108.20. In addition to this cash balance, there is on hand in the depreciation fund the sum of \$863,879.59, of which sum \$547,643.45 represents moneys invested in bonds, and which earn interest.

#### AINSWORTH IN DANGER ZONE.

Captain Frank H. Ainsworth, delegate to the Labor Council from the Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees, and a member of the Law and Legislative Committee of the Council, who enlisted in the Navy at the outbreak of the war, has been appointed master of the hospital ship "Comfort" and is now doing duty in the danger zone.

#### LABOR AGAINST HASTY STRIKES.

San Francisco Labor Council, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution favoring the policy of unions in the food industries conferring with the Federal Food Administrator before going on strike to enforce demands from employers. The Council as well as all patriotic Americans realizes that the Government and the people of the United States have an interest in the uninterrupted production and distribution of food for use at home and abroad, and it is not only just, but highly patriotic, for any union under present conditions to give the Government a chance to conciliate and adjust demands before going to the extremity of enforcing them by a strike.

#### CAFETERIA FOR SHIPWORKERS.

A cafeteria large enough to accommodate 2,000 persons at one sitting will be built and operated by the Union Iron Works at the corner of Twentieth and Illinois streets. Lunch and dinner will be served to the thousands of shipbuilders working in the nearby shipyards. Fifty checking gates will be required for the throngs of workmen patronizing the establishment.

#### PILEDRIERS' PICNIC.

The arrangements committee of the Piledrivers' Union has completed all the details for the picnic to be held at Idora Park next Sunday. There will be all sorts of games and amusements for young and old. Many prizes have been provided and everything indicates that those who attend will have a royal good time.

#### STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL.

Charles C. Moore, who was president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has been appointed by the Governor as head of the State Council of Defense to succeed A. H. Naftzger, resigned. Moore is popular with all classes of people and will devote his entire time to the work of the Council, and it is reported that he will undertake to reconstruct the organization.

#### GENERAL DRAFTSMEN'S UNION.

The charter of the General Draftsmen's Union has arrived, and at the meeting of the union held last Wednesday evening a full complement of officers was elected. There are 150 charter members of the organization, which includes draftsmen from the entire bay region in various lines of business.

#### BREWERY WORKERS GAIN.

The Brewery Workers, Beer Bottlers and Beer Wagon Drivers have succeeded in negotiating a new wage scale and agreement for the southern portion of California providing for an increase in wages of \$2 per week and certain minor gains in working conditions. They have also organized the yeast makers of the bay region and secured the eight-hour day and increased pay for these workers.

#### COMPLIMENTS SHIPWORKERS.

Charles P. Howard, president of the Portland, Oregon, Central Labor Council, and loyalty speaker of the Department of Labor, addressed the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night. He said in part: "Do you know that it takes the output of sixteen men at home to keep one man at the front supplied with the necessary equipment? It is up to the wage earners to win this war. It is the experience of England that organization of workers into unions is a great aid to production. As a result the shipyards of Great Britain are now 100 per cent. organized. We are going through the same experience in this country. There are 69 shipbuilding yards on the Atlantic Coast which are only from four to twenty per cent. organized, while on the Pacific Coast we have 19 yards with 94 per cent. organization. And you will feel proud to learn that these 19 yards on the Pacific Coast, with their better organization, turned out 50 per cent. of the tonnage which took the water this last year."

#### POSITION OF KEYMEN.

There will be industrial peace in the telegraph service if the employing companies will accept the decision of the National War Labor Board, S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, telegraphed President Wilson last Sunday. He said there will be no strike of operators until after the President has had an opportunity to act.

The telegram to the President reads:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter today and it has increased my determination to do all that I can to avoid a strike among the commercial telegraphers. In agreeing to accept the decision of the National War Labor Board, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has been actuated by an earnest desire to co-operate with you.

"I can readily pledge you that if the telegraph companies will, in turn, accept the decision of the National War Labor Board and be governed by their rules and awards, industrial peace in the telegraph service will be certain at least until victory for our great cause has been achieved."

The workers who strike in protest against their wrongs may be defeated, but the public protest registered in the demand for the union label is invincible.

#### A GOOD WATCH

Is as essential to a man or a woman as

#### Good Eyesight Is

and we can supply both accurate timekeepers with Our Guarantee and Fair Prices, without the Fancy Profits, and with

#### EYEGLASSES

That Will Fit You and Restore Your Youthful Vision.

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